NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND
SITE 12 INTERIM MEASURES
MEETING MINUTES

February 14, 2001

These minutes summarize discussions held at a meeting of remedial project managers (RPM) and the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT) on issues relating to the proposed interim measures for Site 12 at former Naval Station Treasure Island (TI). The meeting was held at the International Technology Corporation (IT) field office on Treasure Island, California and began at approximately 10:15 a.m. The sign-in sheet is included as Attachment 1. The following people attended the meeting:

John Baur	IT
Pete Bougeois	IT
Rose Condit	IT
Brain Davis	California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Victor Early	Tetra Tech EM Inc.
Gary Foote	Geomatrix Consultants (Geomatrix) (consultant to the City of San Francisco)
Sarah Raker	California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
David Rist	DTSC
Paul Rosenfeld	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (SWDIV)
James Sullivan	SWDIV
Martha Walters	San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA)
Marcy Yeshnowski	TtEMI

I. Introductions & Meeting Guidelines

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss decision criteria and debris characterization as related to the upcoming interim measures at Installation Restoration (IR) Site 12 on TI. The BCT noted the historic difficulty in developing decision criteria for this area, and stressed the importance in coming to a consensus with the upcoming field efforts. No agenda was provided.

Date Draft: May 1, 2001
Date Final:

II. Decision Criteria – Chemical Risk

The BCT first discussed the decision criteria for chemical risk, which should consider both short-term and long-term exposure. The Navy proposed to implement an interim measure in areas where an unacceptable chemical risk is present in the top 2 feet of soil.

Lead Screening Criteria

DTSC noted that the 400-parts per million (ppm) screening criterion for lead would most likely decrease in the 2001 Lead Spread values. Mr. John Baur (IT) asked whether DTSC would allow the Navy to continue using the 400-ppm screening criteria for lead as a basis for implementing interim measures, and to use the new Lead Spread criterion when implementing the final remediation. Mr. Gary Foote (Geomatrix) noted that because the 400-ppm screening criterion for lead has historically been used, adjusting in mid-process could result in negative residential perception. Mr. David Rist (DTSC) stated that DTSC must consider risk and protect public health, but DTSC also remains sensitive to the history of each site and hopes to work cooperatively with the Navy to establish a plan of action that considers these factors. The BCT also discussed whether they should establish an upper limit that would necessitate taking an immediate action beyond the proposed interim measures. The BCT agreed that the decision criterion would need to be agreed upon prior to beginning field work, which is scheduled for March 5, 2001, and that the issues discussed above would need to be discussed further. The following action items were established:

- Navy will hold internal discussions about new Lead Spread criterion
- DTSC will consider an upper limit for lead concentrations
- Navy will schedule a follow-up meeting to resolve issues

Sample Analysis and Interim Measure Implementation

The BCT also discussed the sample collection and evaluation methodology for determining whether an interim measure is necessary. Mr. Baur provided the following overview of the proposed sampling methodology:

Soil Depth	Number of Samples
0 – 0.5 feet	*2 samples*
0.5 – 2.0 feet	*1 sample*
2.0 – 4.0 feet	*1 sample*

The following summarizes the BCT's discussion of three potential sampling methodologies:

Option 1: Screen each sample against criteria.

- ✓ Does not consider outliers.
- ✓ Would not allow Navy to further delineate "borderline" areas.
- ✓ Perhaps overly conservative – sets precedent for action.
- ✓ May unnecessarily alarm residents.

Option 2: **Screen sample average against criteria.**

- ✓ Subjective nature may lead to negative residential perception.
- ✓ Provides tangible explanation to residents.
- ✓ Biases the upper 2-foot area, which is appropriate for determining interim measures.
- ✓ Not sensitive to "hot spots."

Option 3: **Screen each sample against criteria for lead, and screen average of samples for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).**

- ✓ Addresses short-term exposure risks for lead, and long-term exposure risks for PCBs and PAHs.
- ✓ May result in a situation where an interim measure is not applied, but final remedial action is taken.

The BCT agreed that the third option is the best approach, and added that cases where a single detection is significantly higher than the screening criteria should be evaluated further. The BCT also discussed whether an upper-limit for PAHs and PCBs should be established. Noting that a final remedy would be applied within the next 6 months, the Navy believes that the interim measures will be sufficient protection from any concentrations of PAHs and lead. However, the Navy might consider implementing additional action for high concentrations of PCBs, due to potential indoor air risks. After further discussion, the BCT concluded that because contaminated soil might also exist beneath the building, an immediate action in the backyard would not remedy indoor air risk. However, it may reduce the risk of exposure due to dirt being tracked indoors. DTSC and SFRA agreed that they would feel more comfortable if the frequency of interim measure inspections were increased to once a week.

III. Decision Criteria – Debris Characterization

To facilitate the discussion of debris characterization, the Navy distributed a packet that included the definition of "debris" (see Attachment 2) from Title 22. The BCT was uncertain whether the California Integrate Waste Management Board (IWMB) would adopt the Title 22 definition of debris, and noted that IWMB is currently quantifying "debris" in terms of percentages.

The BCT then reviewed Table 1 in Attachment 2, and discussed the criteria for the parameters not addressed in the chemical risk discussion. The BCT agreed that when applying the physical parameters to debris observed during the trenching, items of easily observable size should be the focus; and the BCT expects comments from IWMB to further define this criteria. The BCT noted the following regarding each of the physical parameters:

- Sharp Debris
  - "Sharp Debris" should be changed to read "Physical Hazard" (on Table 1).
  - No action – defer to IWMB comments on draft
- Chemical Staining
  - Would indicate chemical sample locations
- Asbestos (friable)
  - Chemical sampling based on appearance
  - Interim action dependent on quantity and BCT evaluation

- Asbestos (non-friable)
  - Chemical sampling based on appearance
  - No interim action applied
- Burnt Wood and Ash
  - Change "Burnt Wood and Ash" to "Burnt Material."
  - Would indicate chemical sample locations.
- Asphalt
  - No interim action
- Construction Debris
  - No interim action

The BCT agreed that debris, with the exception of asphalt, should bias the chemical sampling locations. The BCT also recommended adding text to the work plan that clarifies that a minimum of four samples would be taken from 0-2 feet below ground surface in each trench. Additional samples would be collected in cases where physical indicators are present in more locations than the proposed sampling methodology outlines (see page 2). The BCT agreed that the IWMB would likely provide comments on the debris characterization described above (which will be included in the draft work plan), and planned to re-evaluate the criteria upon receiving their feedback.

The Navy has scheduled 2-week turnaround time for chemical sample analysis in non-occupied areas, and 72 hours in occupied areas, which includes both yards and common areas. Trench logs and chemical data would be evaluated by the BCT to determine whether step-out samples are necessary. The BCT deferred to the IWMB to determine when stepouts were necessary as a result of observing debris in trenches.

ATTACHMENT 1
SIGN-IN SHEET

(1 PAGE)

Date Draft: May 1, 2001
Date Final:

Meeting: Site 12 -- Interim Measures

Date: February 14, 2001

SIGN-IN SHEET

	Name	Organization	Phone
1.	Gary Foote	Geomatrix	[redacted]
2.	Martha Walters	SFRA	
3.	Rose Condit	IT	
4.	Victor Early	THEMI	
5.	Stan Clarke	IT	
6.	James Sullivan	Navy	
7.	Brian Davis	DTSC	
8.	David Rist	DTSC	
9.	John Baur	IT	
10.	Peter Bourgeois	IT	
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

ATTACHMENT 2
DEBRIS CHARACTERIZATION HANDOUT

(6 PAGES)

TC.0308.10968

Date Draft: May 1, 2001
Date Final:

Debris or contamination will be considered "appreciable" if it exceeds any of the following criteria:

Table 1
Criteria for Installing Interim Cover

Parameter	Depth Interval	Criteria	Comments
Lead in soil	0 to 2 feet	400 mg/kg	
PCBs in soil	0 to 2 feet	1.0 mg/kg	
PAHs in the absence of asphalt in soil	0 to 2 feet	0.62 mg/kg	
Sharp Debris	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Chemical Staining	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Asbestos (friable)	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Asbestos (non-friable)	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Burnt wood and ash	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Asphalt	0 to 2 feet	TBD	
Construction debris	0 to 2 feet	TBD	

The strategy for implementing the cover laying effort is particularly focused on timing. When a debris criterion is exceeded, a decision to lay cover will be made immediately. If possible, sod will be laid in the affected backyard during the afternoon of the day of the excavation. If crews become overloaded because too many excavations are showing evidence of debris, backyard cover laying will have to be postponed until crews become available. If a chemical criterion is exceeded, the Navy will immediately notify the City and TIDA, which will then notify the resident whose back yard contained the exceedance and a schedule to lay cover will be mutually agreed upon.

IT anticipates being able to install cover within a backyard in roughly five hours. IT will have the capability of mobilizing up to two crews on less than half a day's notice. In order to minimize inconvenience to residents, investigation efforts at each occupied back yard will be confined to the morning hours; that way, if debris contamination is encountered and a decision is made to cover the back yard, the cover laying can most likely be accomplished that same day. No investigations of occupied backyards will be started after 11:00 AM. Afternoon activities will be restricted to laying cover in backyards of occupied units and sampling backyards of unoccupied units.

"≤≤Debris≥≥" means solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is: A manufactured object; or plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material. However, the following materials are not ≤≤debris≥≥: any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided in article 4 of chapter 18 of this division, namely lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids; process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues; and intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75% of their original volume. A mixture of ≤≤debris≥≥ that has not been treated to the standards provided by section 66268.45 and other material is subject to regulation as ≤≤debris≥≥ if the mixture is comprised primarily of ≤≤debris≥≥, by volume, based on visual inspection.

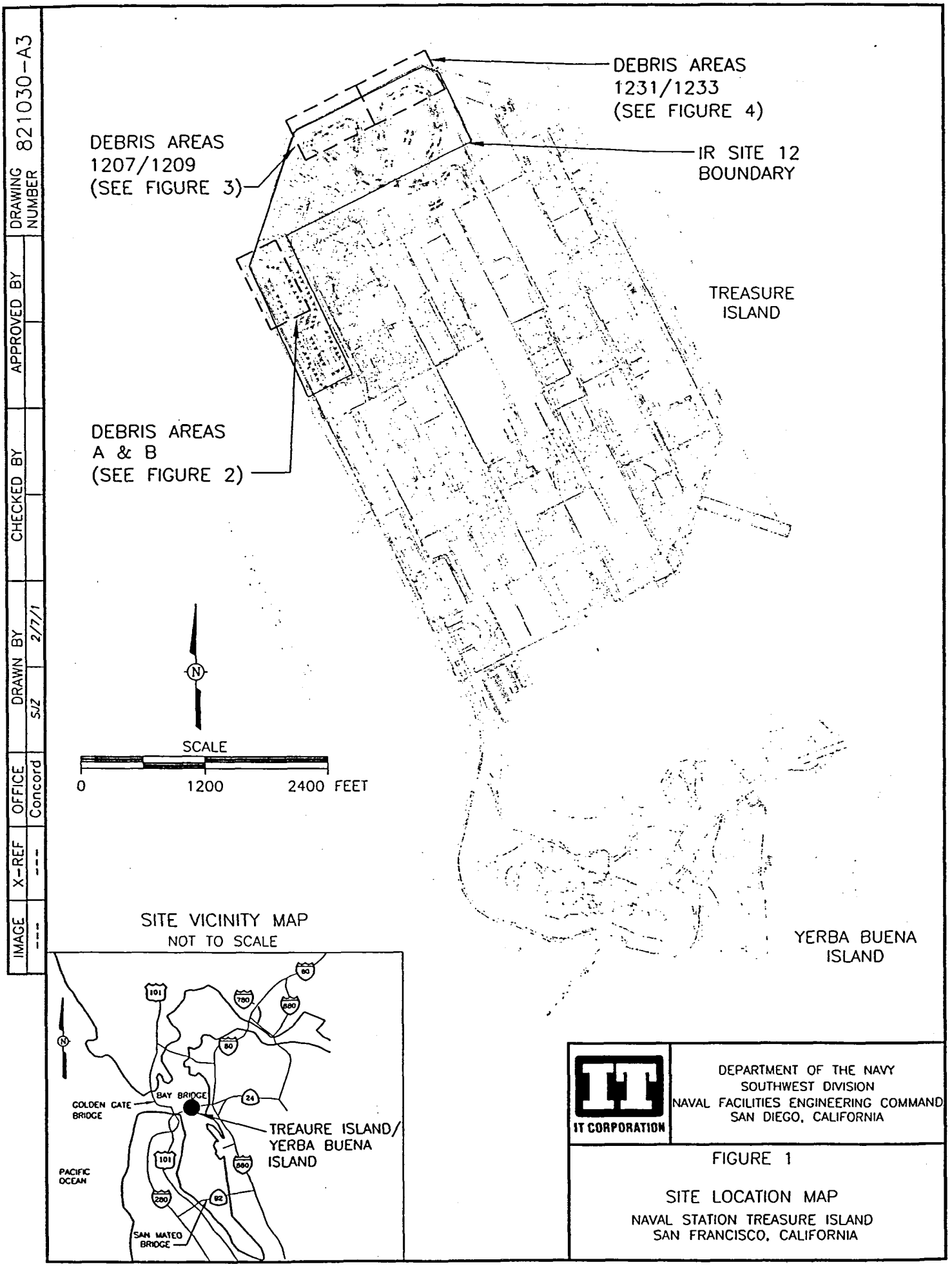

IMAGE	X-REF	OFFICE	DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
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IT CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SOUTHWEST DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

NAVAL STATION TREASURE ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DRAWING NUMBER	821030-B5
APPROVED BY	2/6/01
CHECKED BY	
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CLOSE
GAS VALVE

1119
1121
1319
1317
(UNOCCUPIED)
1315
1321
(UNOCCUPIED)
1323
(UNOCCUPIED)
1325

LESTER
ASPH
CONC
FIRE
WESTSIDE
GATE
ROCKS
6" SS
4" NG
30" SD
ASPHALT
12"W
CUT, VALVE &
CAP GAS PIPELINE

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

LEGEND:

- 6' CHAIN LINK FENCE
- PREVIOUS TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED STEP-OUT TRENCH LOCATION

SCALE
0 50 100

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FIGURE 2
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
DEBRIS AREAS A & B
TREASURE ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
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SAN FRANCISCO BAY

1207
(UNOCCUPIED)

1209

1211

1222

1224

1213
(OCCUPIED)

1229

1227

PUMP STATION

6" SD (ABANDONED)

LEGEND:

- 6' CHAIN LINK FENCE
- PREVIOUS TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED STEP-OUT TRENCH LOCATION

SCALE
0 50 100

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 3
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
DEBRIS AREAS 1207/1209
TREASURE ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
Concord	JAvila 1/31/01		TCR 2/6/01	821030-B4

ROCKS

PIPES

PIPES

PUMP STATION

1231

1233

1229
(UNOCCUPIED)

1235
(OCCUPIED)

1236
(UNOCCUPIED)

1227

1234

1238

1237
(OCCUPIED)

LEGEND:

- 6' CHAIN LINK FENCE
- PREVIOUS TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED STEP-OUT TRENCH LOCATION
- PROPOSED POWER AUGER HOLES
- PROPOSED POWER AUGER STEP-OUT HOLES

N

SCALE

0 50 100

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 4
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
DEBRIS AREAS 1231/1233
TREASURE ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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Contract No. N62474-94-D-7609 Document Control No. TC . 0308 . 10968

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Contracting Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
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San Diego, CA 92101-8517

DATE: 04/30/01
CTO: 308
LOCATION:
NAVSTA Treasure Island, San Francisco

FROM: Barna Horvath
Daniel Chow, Program Manager

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DATE:

Draft Site 12 Interim Measures Meeting Minutes, February 14, 2001

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